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THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION 1916-1919

very likely that in this object (fig. 7) we have the actual sledge on which was loaded a statue of Sesostri I which was conveyed to the pyramid in his funeral procession nearly four thousand years ago.

It is hoped that the complete clearance of

the limestone enclosure-wall to the south of the pyramid may bring to light further material of this type, for here the present surface of the ground shows that it has scarcely been disturbed in modern times.

AMBROSE LANSING.

II. EXCAVATIONS IN THE ASASIF AT THEBES

SEASON OF 1918-19

DURING the season of 1918-19 the field work of the Museum's Egyptian Expedition was confined to its Theban concession in the Deir el Bahri district. This site, called locally the Asasif, which will eventually be completely cleared, consists of a long stretch of desert in the valley which runs up from the cultivation to the two temples of Deir el Bahri. It is bounded on the north by the causeway of the Hatshepsut temple, and on the south by the hill on which the house of the Expedition is situated. Hitherto the major excavations of the Expedition have been confined to the lower end of the site near the cultivation edge,¹ the problem of getting rid of the debris having necessitated a program of work whereby the debris of each succeeding year's work is dumped on the area cleared the year before; for in the higher portions of the Asasif the piles of chip are so deep and the tombs so close together that it is almost impossible to clear any part of it without irretrievably burying an adjoining area.

To the north of the Hatshepsut causeway, however, there is a large depression which is the original bed of the valley, before her causeway buildings and those of the Mentuhoteps were undertaken. This depression lies beyond the limits of the concession, but permission was obtained from the Service des Antiquités to use it for a dumping ground, and thus it has become possible at the present time to commence the heavy clearing which is necessary in the Upper Asasif (fig. 2).

A certain amount of preliminary excavation

was necessary in this depression, but such tombs as existed were found to be almost completely plundered. They were mainly of the Middle Kingdom, being the lowest row of the tombs of that date, which looked down from the steep hillside on to the Mentuhotep temple causeway. The most interesting object found in them was a bow with arrows wrapped in a cloth. These tombs had also been used for later burials, and smaller tombs had been cut in the rock during the Late-Dynastic Period. Lying loose in the debris were found two ushabti figures of Mentemhat (fig. 1) whose tomb will be mentioned shortly. The depression having been completely cleared, and thus prepared to receive the debris, a railway line was completed on January 10, 1919, running to this spot from the main excavations.

In the middle of the valley about a quarter of a mile east of the two temples of Deir el Bahri is a group of three rock-cut tombs dating from the Saite Period, whose superstructures consist of brick enclosure-walls with high entrance pylons. The largest of these is that of Mentemhat, whose enormous brick arch is one of the familiar objects of the Theban landscape. About these tombs and to the east of them are great heaps of limestone chip, for the nobles who prepared tombs for themselves cared very little for the condition of the tombs neighboring the sites which they had chosen, and allowed their workmen to get rid of the stone cut out of the rock as best pleased them. The result was of course that the stone and chip were carried as small a distance as possible and were usually thrown on adjoining tombs.

It seemed probable that an area just east

¹See BULLETIN of the Metropolitan Museum for January, 1914, and Supplement to the BULLETIN for May, 1917.

of this group of standing tomb courts had been covered in this manner, and to such a depth that the modern plunderers had not attempted to attack it; for the limestone on the surface had acquired that yellow color which indicates that it has lain undisturbed for a century or more. Since it was



FIG. 1. USHABTI OF
MENTEMHAT

thought that an unplundered tomb might exist here, and as it was the point nearest the dump, it was decided to commence the excavation here.

During the first days of clearing part of a great brick wall was laid bare (fig. 5). This proved to be the enclosure-wall of the tomb of Pedamenopet, a noble of the Saite Period. The archaizing tendency of the age is shown by the decoration of the wall with deeply recessed panels of the false-door type, which strongly resemble those of the great I dynasty tomb

at Nagada. The tomb proper of Pedamenopet lies a short distance to the south of this wall, and consists of a large open court cut in the rock. The subterranean chambers opening from this are equaled in extent by no others in Thebes, not even by any of the Tombs of the Kings.

Against this wall was found a coffin, to be seen in the same photograph, rectangular with arched lid, and decorated with blue inscriptions on a white ground. From the title, "Chief of the Prophets of Amon," one would have expected rather a better quality of coffin, but this discrepancy was partly explained when the coffin was opened; for instead of containing a mummy, there was nothing but cloths impregnated with a resinous matter, parcels of natron, and other materials tied up in bits of cloth. Two similar deposits of embalming materials were found in the near vicinity: one in a decorated anthropoid coffin, and the other in a square coffin of another type. With this second coffin were a number of pots containing the same sort of materials, some of them having about them the rope nets in which they were carried. A second deposit of pots, of a different shape, was found here also, and with them two baskets made of rushes and halfa grass (fig. 4).

The clearing continued deeper and deeper, through varying types of rubbish, all of which had very evidently been thrown out from rock excavations. In the debris little was found: an occasional ostrakon: flakes of limestone with hieratic ink inscriptions, mostly in the nature of accounts; fragments of wood from coffins; and two stelae, one of which is shown in fig. 3. Finally the bed rock was reached at a depth of about 15 meters, but, though an area of over three hundred square meters was cleared, there was no tomb.

As the clearing continued eastward along the great wall of Pedamenopet and north of it, the first of a series of coffins of the Middle Kingdom and the period between it and the XVIII dynasty came to light. At the end of the season more than forty of these, which had evidently been moved from some other place and deposited here, were found. To trace the movement from the original resting place is not dif-

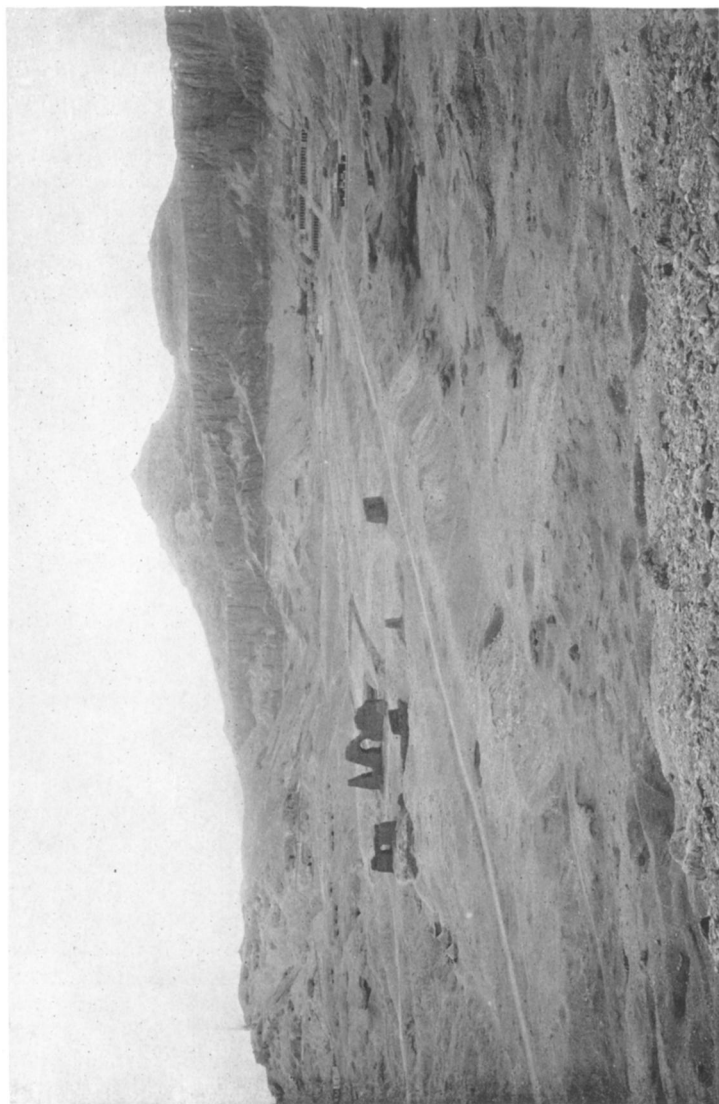


FIG. 2. GENERAL VIEW OF THE UPPER END OF THE ASASIF, LOOKING WEST. THE STRAIGHT WHITE LINE IS THE MODERN ROAD ON THE HATSHEPSUT CAUSEWAY LEADING UP TO HER TEMPLE AT DEIR EL BAHRI. TO THE RIGHT OF THIS IS THE DEPRESSION USED FOR GETTING RID OF THE DEBRIS FROM OUR EXCAVATIONS. ON THE OTHER SIDE IS THE GROUP OF SAITE TOMBS, AND IN FRONT OF IT THE AREA EXCAVATED

ficult, for it almost certainly resulted from the following circumstances.

The Mentuhotep temple with its long wide causeway leading up from the cultivation was the model for the mortuary temple of Queen Hatshepsut. Her temple was built close under the cliffs just north of that of her predecessor of the XI dyn-

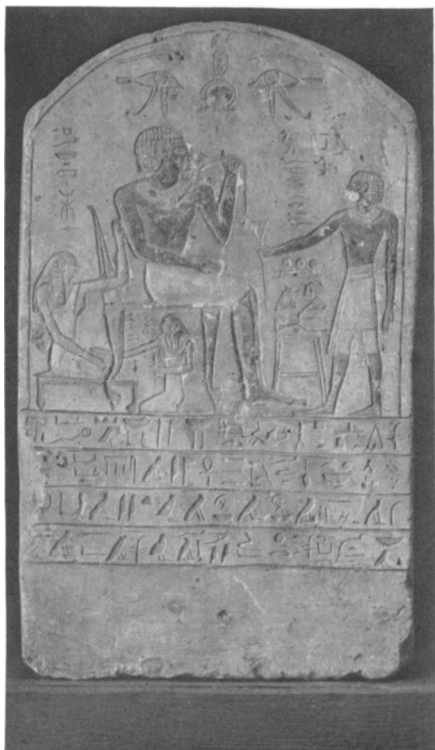


FIG. 3. STELA OF THE XVII DYNASTY

asty six hundred years before. Her causeway too ran north of that of Mentuhotep and parallel to it. But here the lie of the land was not so favorable for such work, for near the temple was the deep valley bed which had to be filled to the level of the proposed causeway¹ and farther down Mentuhotep had completely occupied the width of the valley in its narrowest part. Hatshepsut was consequently compelled to make a cut through

¹See fig. 2, where the amount of filling required for the Hatshepsut causeway is evident.

the spur which extended from the high mountain side on the north and to run her street through this. The material required to fill the bed of the valley up to the desired level was taken from the cut as it progressed.

But the contemporaries of the Mentuhoteps had used the spur, like the whole of the slope of the mountain, for their tombs, which were built to look down on the dromos of that period. Some of these tombs seem to have been reused, and perhaps others had been cut during the Intermediate Period. Consequently when the cut through the rock was being made, many burials were disturbed. The coffins and some of the furniture were removed with a considerable degree of care and evidently laid at the end of the tip in the hollow so that they should be covered up. They had suffered somewhat, for they were piled up (fig. 7) and some of them had lost their contents on the way, but there is scarcely any evidence that they were deliberately plundered. They were almost all, however, the burials of rather poor people, and this may be one reason that they were respected.

The coffins comprised three types: (1) The Middle Kingdom rectangular type. Most of the coffins found were of this type. (2) An unusual type of rectangular coffin with arched lid and bands of inscription on a black ground. Of this type, which dates from about the XIII dynasty, only six were found, and these were all empty. (3) The "Rishi" type of coffin.¹ This type was used during the XVII dynasty and continued in fashion until the early reigns of the XVIII.

Although few of the burials produced anything very remarkable in the way of articles of adornment or toilet appurtenances, yet in the sum, the material, being well dated and having been found undisturbed on the bodies, is of considerable value. This is especially true of the strings of beads: necklaces, bracelets, and girdles, which it was possible to string in an order identical with the original. One

¹For a description of this type of coffin see Supplement to BULLETIN for May, 1917, pp. 16-18.



FIG. 4. POT DEPOSIT WITH BASKETS. RUINED PYLON
OF PABASA IN THE BACKGROUND



FIG. 5. ENCLOSURE-WALL OF THE TOMB OF PEDAMENOPET

burial had, in addition to jewelry and a set of toilet articles, an inkstand of a most unusual form (fig. 6). Another coffin which, unlike most of them, was inscribed, the name being Amendidit, contained no burial, but not far away a very fine small wooden statuette was found broken (fig. 8). It bore the same name, and had undoubtedly been part of the funerary equipment. The dressing of the hair with bands of silver leaf, which is also used to represent the bracelets and anklets, is remarkable. Among the coffins, too, were found a number of bows and staves, which are typical funerary equipment during the Middle Kingdom; also a broken harp, and a weaver's "beater in."

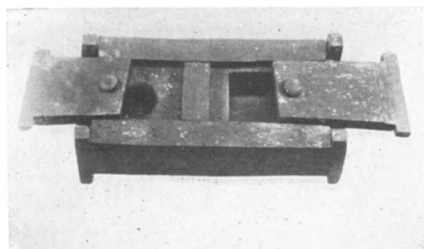


FIG. 6. AN INKSTAND FROM A MIDDLE KINGDOM COFFIN

Earlier in this report a group of tombs with brick superstructures of the Saite Period were mentioned, and it becomes necessary to return to their consideration, inasmuch as the clearing of one of them was undertaken.

The period in Egyptian history following the downfall of the Theban Empire was one of civil strife and foreign conquest during which no family was long able to retain control of the whole country. During the XXIII dynasty the princes of Napata in Nubia increased in strength until Piankhi was able to invade Egypt and to establish the Ethiopian Dominion, about the year 720 B.C. The rule of these Ethiopians was not of long duration and was troubled by revolts of the local dynasts of the North, who joined forces with the Assyrian invaders against them. The ruling family of Sais was finally able to drive out the Ethiopians, and Psamtek I founded the XXVI dynasty, a last era of

order, during which occurred a revival of arts and culture commonly called the Saite Period. Then followed successive invasions and dominations by the Persians, the Greeks, and the Romans.

In Thebes, before the Ethiopian Dominion, civil power was invested in the "Divine Votress or Consort of Amon," an office which carried with it royal titles, and was a sort of vice-regency; it was held by a princess of the reigning house, then Shepnupet I, a daughter of Osorkon III of Bubastis in the Delta. Piankhi, the Ethiopian, in order to strengthen his power, caused his sister Amenardis to be adopted by this princess; and she, at the death of the latter, succeeded to the office. His daughter, Shepnupet II, became Divine Votress in the same manner. When Psamtek I expelled the Ethiopians he had his daughter Nitocris adopted by Shepnupet II in order to secure his overlordship of Thebes. It is with an official of the regency of this Nitocris that we have at present to deal, for the tomb which was cleared is that of her Chief Steward, Pabasa. Fig 9 shows the process of clearing east of this tomb of Pabasa, while the cover design illustrates the excavation of the courtyard of the tomb.

Nitocris had an extremely long reign as Divine Votress of Amon in Thebes. The date of her birth is not known, but she was adopted B.C. 654, in the ninth year of her father Psamtek I, and her induction into office must have taken place shortly after, for at the time the estates of Shepnupet II were transferred to her. She died in the fourth year of Apries (B.C. 584), no less than seventy years after her adoption. It is impossible at present to fix exactly the time during her reign when Pabasa held office as her Chief Steward. We know that he died while Psamtek I was still king—that is to say, before B.C. 609. There is, also, evidence of a Chief Steward Padihor early in her reign, and in the twenty-sixth year of Psamtek I (638 B.C.) an official by the name of Aba, whose tomb is not far from that of Pabasa, was appointed to the same office. We have hence the choice of placing Pabasa either before or after Aba's tenure of office; and the more likely

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION 1916-1919

supposition is after, that is to say, shortly before the death of Psamtek I—possibly between 625 and 610 B.C.

The plan of the tomb of Pabasa is interesting, especially because it shows variation from earlier Theban tombs, and is typical of the tombs of the Saite Period. The type plan may be shortly described as an enclosure built of mud brick, to which access is obtained through a pylon in its east side. This wall encloses the area below which the subterranean chambers cut

the two tombs just west of his, for both of the pylons have fallen, and none of the walls are preserved to any great height. By referring to the other two tombs, however, it has been possible to restore the tomb with probable accuracy. (See plan and section, figs. 10 and 11.) The brickwork was plastered and painted with a drab wash, and the eastern gate, at least, was provided with stone door jambs.

The rock-cut portions are in a better state of preservation, though the poor quality of



FIG. 7. PART OF THE DEPOSIT OF COFFINS AS FOUND

in the rock, that is to say, the tomb proper, are situated. These are at such a depth that in order to make them easily accessible a long sloping way must lead from the surface of the ground down to their level. In the case of the three tombs mentioned above, this was impossible from within the enclosure itself, and a second smaller pylon was built at some distance north of the tomb. From here a regular slope was made down to a doorway at about the level of the bed rock. This gave on a stairway, cut in the rock, and open to the sky, which led to the actual tomb.

Such is the plan of the surface constructions of Pabasa's tomb. They have suffered a great deal more than those of

the limestone in this region has caused some of the pillars to fall, and though plunderers have cut out many pieces from the hypostyle hall which was accessible from another tomb for a century or more. The plan of the lower level (fig. 10) is also fairly typical of the tombs of the period. The staircase, at its lower end, gives access to a small antechamber. Through another door in the south side of this the court of offerings is reached, which is the most characteristic part of the tomb. Its chief interest lies in the fact that it is open to the sky. At this point the floor level is over fourteen meters below the surface, and it was necessary to build up the rock-cut walls for nine meters in brick in order

to prevent the debris from slipping in. The lighting effect in the court which this deep well produces, is most pleasing. The court has a row of four pillars on either side, supporting the ceilings of narrow side aisles. In the south side a door opens into the hypostyle hall, which has likewise two

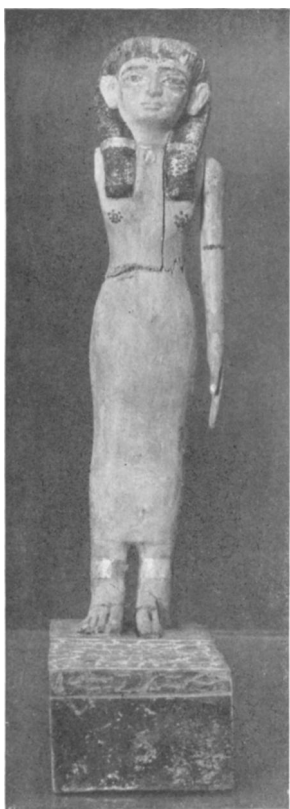


FIG. 8. STATUETTE OF
AMENDIT

rows of four pillars each, but which is entirely roofed. Smaller chambers leading to the burial pits open on this hall.

While not of the best work, the decoration of the Tomb of Pabasa serves very well to illustrate the archaizing tendency which characterizes the Saite Period. The freedom with which the nobles of the Empire, especially during the XVIII dynasty, reproduced on the walls of their tombs the scenes which they had enjoyed during their lifetimes is lacking here. There are,

to be sure, scenes of daily life, but they occupy very little space as compared with the formal offering ceremonies which are depicted, and the plethora of religious texts which cover the walls. And such representations of daily activities as exist have none of the vitality which is so pleasing in the Empire tombs, but remind one of the stiffer reliefs in the Old and Middle Kingdom tombs; which indeed the Saïtes were in the habit of copying.

A considerable part of the wall space is covered by the many titles of Pabasa, with one or more of which he prefaces his name every time there is occasion for inscribing it. The list of titles is a long one, but it may prove of interest to the reader. It must be remembered that many of these, which originated in the earlier dynasties, had lost much of their significance long before the Saite Period, and were used mainly as a matter of form and habit—much like the use of "Esquire" in England today. Those of the titles of Pabasa which may be classed in this group are: "Hereditary Prince; True Relation of the King, Beloved of him; Sole Beloved Friend; Royal Chancellor; Greatest of the Great, Noblest of the Noble; The Mouth of the King which Pacifies the Two Lands."

Another class of titles has relation to priestly offices, though it is doubtful whether all of these necessitated the performance of any duties. They read: "Priest of Amon-Re, King of the Gods; Chief of the Priests of the Gods of Upper Egypt; Priest of Monthu, Lord of Thebes, who is Adored in Southern On (Arment); Chief of the Priests of Horus the Great; Chief Steward of Amon."

The titles in a third class are more closely connected with the civil life of Pabasa, and his duties as a servant of the King: "Great Prince in Thebes; Overseer of the Whole of Upper Egypt; Chief of the Princes of Upper Egypt in all its Extent; The Eyes of the King of the North and the Ears of the King of the South in Upper Egypt; The Extinguisher of Fires in the King's Palace."

A last set of titles gives us an idea of the functions which he performed as an official of the Divine Votress Nitocris: "Chief

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION 1916-1919

Steward of the Divine Votress of Amon; Chief of the Princes of his Mistress in Upper and Lower Egypt; Controller of all the Divine Offices of the Divine Consort of Amon; Lord of the 'Comings' in the House of his Mistress."

To judge from this lengthy array of titles, Pabasa must have been in his time the most important man in Thebes. Though allowance for exaggeration must be made in the case of some of his titular assertions, there is no doubt at all of

seated, receiving offerings from his son Horpekhepesh. In the other (fig. 13), at which a priest officiates, a pleasing touch is given by Pabasa's pet gazelle which stands under his chair holding a lotus flower in its mouth. In both of these scenes, the sculptor, dissatisfied with the quality of the limestone rock in which the tomb is cut, has had blocks of fine-grained limestone let in, and has evidently set out to do his best. The poor proportions of the figures, especially the seated ones, are a disturbing

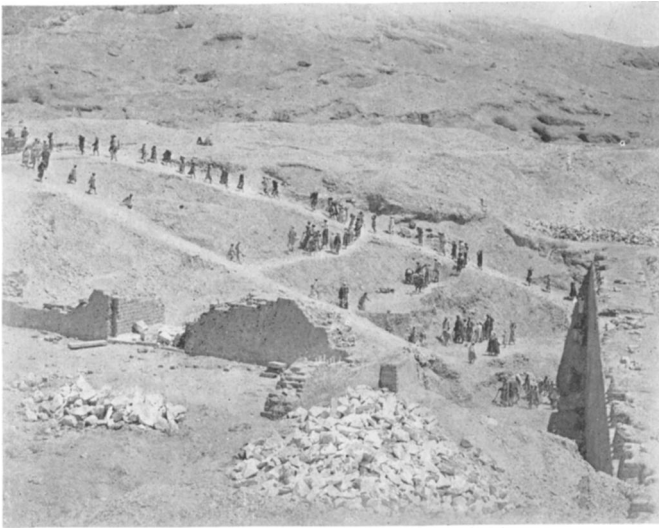


FIG. 9. CLEARING EAST OF TOMB OF PABASA

the power which the Chief Stewards of the Divine Votresses of Amon enjoyed during the Saite Period. The latter were a convenient means of government which the kings, who ruled in the Delta, employed; and the favor of the great nobles was retained by appointing them to high offices such as those listed above. The nobles seem to have been the real rulers of Thebes, and their preëminence is reflected by the costly nature of the tombs of such officials as Mentemhat, Pedamenopet, and Pabasa.

To return to the description of the latter's tomb. The antechamber is distinguished by two large relief sculptures in one of which (fig. 12) Pabasa is shown

element, but the detail and finish are admirable. This is especially true of the very fine work on the wig, and the elaborate pleating and fringing of the garment, the loose end of which is thrown over the left shoulder.

The remainder of the antechamber walls are devoted entirely to inscriptions of a funerary character, except for a register around the bottom in which a representation of the journey to Abydos is given. The lower parts of the walls in this chamber are unfortunately much damaged by the action of the salts in the rock and the water which flowed in from the stairway and nearly filled it with sand.

The court of offerings is very well pre-

served, for the collapse of the brick retaining wall above it had filled it with rubbish, and plunderers had only been able to reach it on one side. From an architectural point of view this court is quite the most

repeated in a more elaborate arrangement on the lintel and jambs of the doorway leading to the antechamber.

The doorway in the south wall of the court of offerings has been considerably

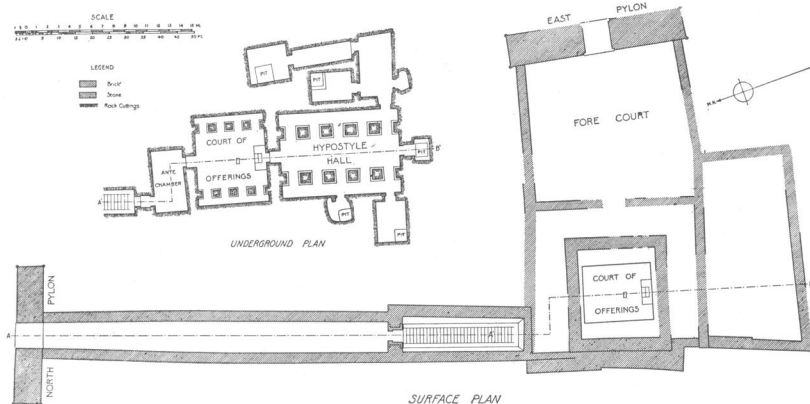


FIG. 10. PLAN OF THE TOMB OF PABASA

interesting part of the tomb. The rows of square pillars on the east and west sides give it an air of spaciousness which the actual dimensions scarcely justify (fig. 14). A roll and torus cornice, brightly painted, finishes off the decoration of the walls of

damaged by plunderers who dug down into the debris of the court on this side, and broke into the hypostyle hall by this entrance. On either side of it are offering scenes: To the left Psamtek I makes an offering of milk to Re Harmachis. Behind

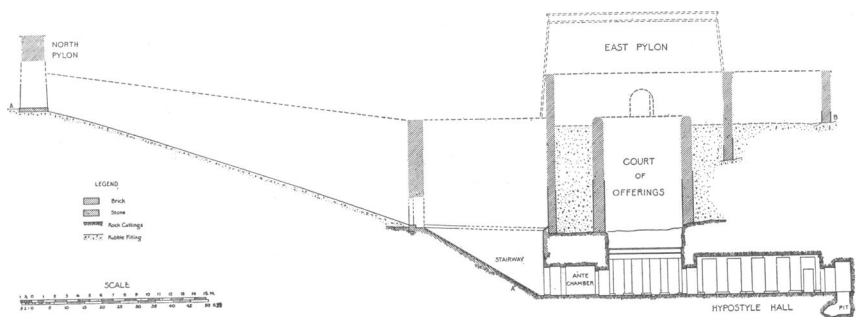


FIG. 11. SECTION OF THE TOMB OF PABASA

the court, and above this rises the roughly cut rock, and then the brickwork. Below the cornice the architraves are inscribed with two lines of large, well-cut hieroglyphs which give the titularies of the ruling sovereigns, Psamtek I and Nitocris, and the name and titles of Pabasa. These are

him Nitocris rattles the sistra. They are attended by Pabasa, who is here depicted as smaller than the royal personages. On the right of the doorway Nitocris "gives wine to her father Osiris" who is accompanied by Horus and Isis. Nitocris is again attended by her Chief Steward, but

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION 1916-1919

in this case he has had himself sculptured equal in height with her. This may be taken as a commentary on the relative importance of the Divine Votress and Pabasa, in the latter's opinion at least. It is worthy of note that when the king appears in the same scene, the steward is more modest.

The east and west sides of the court, be-

into rectangles and are decorated with a great variety of patterns.

The decoration of the pillars in the court of offerings provides us with something more than the usual repetition of funerary scenes. The sides of the pillars which face the court are, to be sure, taken up entirely by inscriptions, and most of the relief scenes with which the other three sides



FIG. 12. PABASA RECEIVING OFFERINGS FROM HIS SON HORPEKHEPESH

hind the pillars, are taken up by scenes in which Pabasa is the recipient of mortuary offerings. On the east side his son officiates at this ceremony in which the "table of offerings" is inscribed. The west side is divided into two similar scenes in one of which Horpekhepesh again makes the offering, and in the other the "sam" priest. Both of these walls had been protected from the weather by the ceiling above them, and the color is quite well preserved. The same is the case with the ceilings themselves, which were divided

of each column are decorated are representations of bearers of offerings for the deceased. But on one column a set of four scenes is devoted to the catching of fish, and not only is the hauling in of the net full of fish depicted, but also the spinning of the twine and the making of the nets.

On another column is the familiar scene of the vineyard: the plucking of the grapes and the pressing out of the juice. A third column is unfortunately not completely preserved, for on it is a scene of bee-keeping

which, so far as the writer is aware, is unique in Egyptian painting. The scene is by no means naturalistic, for each of the bees is represented as being equal in size to a man's head, and the arrangement

this part of the tomb was done very hurriedly—probably after the death of Pabasa. Some of the inscriptions were scarcely more than scratched on the chiseled surface of the walls before it was smoothed down.

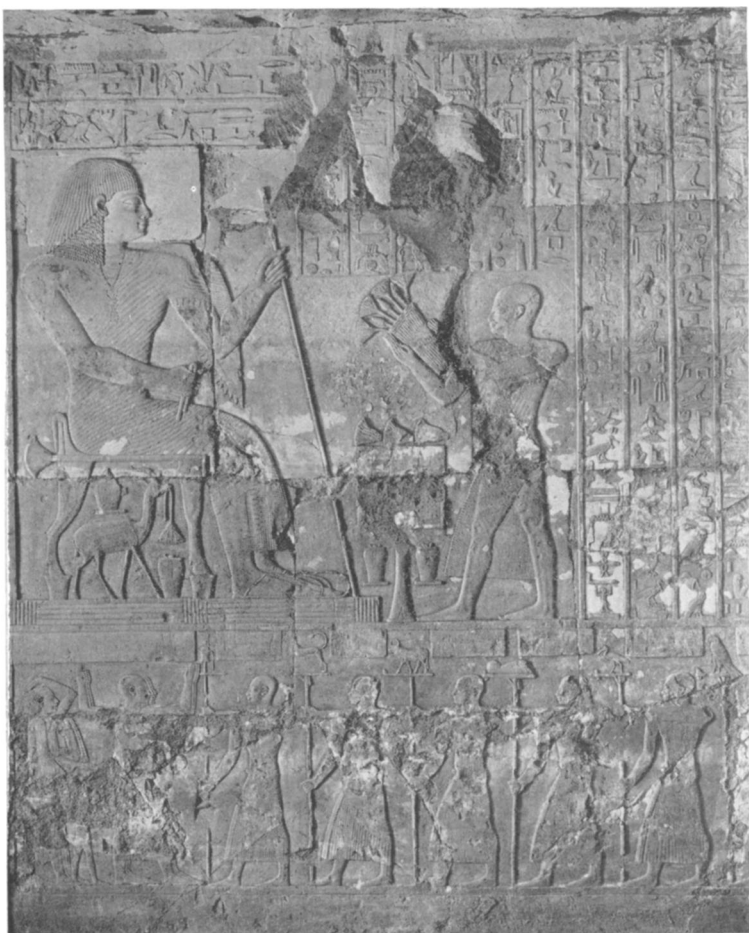


FIG. 13. OFFERING SCENE FROM THE ANTECHAMBER OF PABASA

is extremely formal to say the least: a row of honeycombs and then two rows of bees, and so forth.

The hypostyle hall is in a bad state of repair, for the rock here is especially poor and not at all suitable to be left as piers for the support of the roof. Some of these pillars have fallen out entirely, and none are intact. In addition the decoration of

It consists mainly of these funerary inscriptions, and such small vignettes as exist are lacking in interest.

The burial chambers and pits which open from the hypostyle hall had, some of them, been plastered and inscribed, but little remains of this, and all had been thoroughly plundered. This is accountable by the fact that this tomb broke into

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION 1916-1919

an adjoining one, and that it had long been possible for tomb robbers to work in it unobserved. The sarcophagus of Pabasa, which must have come from the largest of these burial chambers, is at present in the collection of Lord Hamilton, and has been published by Colin Campbell.

bers. In the court, too, was a heavy granite offering table which was probably used in the funerary ceremonies to which this court was dedicated. The inscription on the offering table had been defaced.

The Tomb of Pabasa is an extremely valuable addition to the series of the Tombs



FIG. 14. THE COURT OF OFFERINGS IN THE
TOMB OF PABASA

Only a few small fragments of his funerary material were found in any of the burial chambers. But in the court, where it had evidently been thrown out by early plunderers, was a fine large hard-limestone anthropoid sarcophagus of a descendant of Pedamenopet. It is possible that this was a relation of Pabasa who had been buried in one of the subsidiary tomb cham-

bers of the Nobles which combine with the Mortuary Temples and the Tombs of the Kings to make the Necropolis of Thebes one of the most important links between our civilization and that of past ages. Pabasa's is by no means the largest Saite tomb in Thebes, but the more considerable tombs, such as those of Mentemhat and Pedamenopet, have lain open and been at the mercy

of native plunderers too long a time for them to retain their original wealth of inscriptional and pictorial material. So that the Tomb of Pabasa, being as it is almost intact, gains in importance by their loss, and will remain one of the best monuments of the Saite Period in Thebes.

Another piece of work was undertaken while the excavations which have been described above were being carried on. This was in an outlying portion of the Asasif concession, in the cliffs south of the Temples of Deir el Bahri. It was done

mainly in order to forestall plundering which had been started there. Some interesting results were obtained, but since further excavation is being conducted there during the present season of 1919-20, it is better that the two pieces of work should be considered together, and they will be the subject of a separate paper.

To L. F. Hall and Walter Hauser the writer is indebted for the plan and section of the Tomb of Pabasa; and to H. E. Winlock for many valuable suggestions.

AMBROSE LANSING.

III. THE WORK OF THE TYTUS MEMORIAL FUND

FROM the close of the season of 1916-17 at Thebes, it proved necessary during the final period of the war to limit the activities of this fund to work at home; but the rich harvest previously gathered in more than sufficed, after war had claimed its heavy toll on the services of the staff, to keep it fully employed. Considerable progress was made in preparing the tombs of Puyemrê, Weserhat, Kenamun, and Apy for publication, and, now that craftsmen have again become available for color-printing, it is hoped that two additional volumes of the series may appear in the near future and others follow without delay.

Specimen scenes from the fascinating tomb of Apy (No. 217) have not yet appeared in accounts of the work of the fund. I had occasion recently to cite them¹ and the features to which I then drew attention may well be enlarged upon a little here and foreshadow some of the interest that the coming publication is bound to arouse.

It is a tomb of the early Ramesside period, and, like most of the Theban sepulchres, has a lamentable history; the more so as the present generation is responsible for its misfortunes. The little chamber was very insufficiently copied, and published with astonishing misstatements and omissions in 1891, when in a fairly perfect, though precarious, state. It was then re-buried in such a way as to invite ruin. When it was re-discovered a few years ago,

the Expedition of our Museum roofed it in a solid way that might well be taken as a model for other tombs in the necropolis. But by that time one of the most interesting walls had almost completely disappeared. By this loss, which only the charitable can call an accident, a very charming scene has been lost for ever; the only mitigation of the tragedy being that a relatively good copy of it had been made by the first discoverers, and that the other walls still survived to be preserved and published by the best means at our disposal.

In *The Tomb of Nakht* (Vol. I of the Tytus Memorial Series) I have said, "With the failure of the mysterious movement, political and religious, which culminated under Amenhotep the Fourth (Akhnatón), the most promising era of Egyptian history came to a sudden end in full prime and every subsequent growth was checked . . . though the influences of the past era are carried over into the first reigns of the Nineteenth Dynasty" (p. 12). I wish here to adduce some proofs from the tomb of Apy that the stirring of the Egyptian spirit which became manifest in the revolt referred to, though outwardly suppressed, was by no means barren. Being rooted in the national character and environment, it necessarily contributed something to that succeeding age which we call the Ramesside period, and most markedly in its opening years. As in the great philological phases which we call New-Egyptian, Dem-

¹ *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*, vol. IV, p. 237.